

Marconi Models 58 & 59

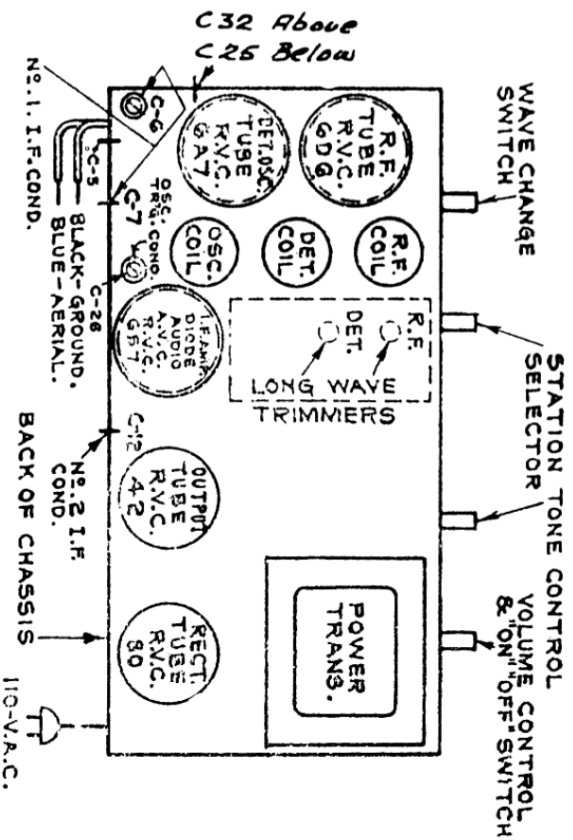
Information & Alignment Procedure

INFORMATION:

The R.F. and Det. S/W coils use the same trimmers as are used on Broadcast, the design of the receiver insures proper alignment of both sets of coils providing the alignment instructions are carefully carried out. Do not change the setting of these two trimmers unless facilities are available for retrimming the receiver on short wave.

Wave Change Switch:—Dirty switch contacts will cause noisy and intermittent operation and should therefore be cleaned periodically with gasoline or alcohol. Do not use any lubricant on these contacts.

Condenser Vernier Drive:—Slipping of this drive mechanism may be caused by lack of tension in the ball race spring. Erratic action is usually due to low spots on the inner surface of the ball race, which will necessitate replacing this part. A special lubricant (Castoradag) can be obtained for lubricating this mechanism.



I.F. Trimmers:—Connect a 175 K.C. Test Oscillator to the grid cap of the 6A7 tube and to chassis, leaving the grid clip in place. If there is no blocking condenser in the Test Oscillator, a .1 Mf. condenser should be connected in the lead from the Oscillator to the grid cap. Adjust in order:—C12, C7 and C6.

Broadcast Band Trimmers:—With the gang condenser set at *minimum* capacity (plates out), the dial pointer should be set at the last index mark to the left of the dial.

Connect the Test Oscillator to the aerial lead and to chassis. Tune the receiver to 138 and adjust the Test Oscillator to supply a 1,400 K.C. signal. Adjust in order:—Oscillator (C32), Detector and R.F. Trimmers.

Tune receiver to 60 and supply a 600 K.C. signal. Adjust Oscillator Padding condenser C5 while rocking the dial back and forth.

Short Wave Trimmers:—Set pointer at 140 and supply a weak 15,000 K.C. signal, connecting one lead of the Test Oscillator to the aerial lead, using a 250 Mmf series condenser, and the other lead to chassis (not to ground lead). Tune in the signal by adjusting S/W Oscillator Trimmer C25. The signal may be tuned in with two settings of this trimmer, the adjustment with the trimmer the farthest out is correct. After setting this condenser, adjust the Detector Trimmer while rocking the dial slightly. Adjust the R.F. Trimmer the same way. Only slight adjustments of these two trimmers should be required if the dial pointer has been correctly set.

In making these adjustments the signal should not be greater than will produce a reading of 1 volt across the voice coil.

Tune the receiver slowly toward 134 to pick up the image frequency signal. This should give about $\frac{1}{2}$ the output of the true signal. If no image is picked up the osc. trimmer C25 has been set to the wrong peak. If more than $\frac{1}{2}$, C25 is set O.K. but detector and R.F. Trimmers are adjusted toward the image position.

These incorrect trimming positions result in good sensitivity at 15,000 and 6,000 K.C. but weak at 12,000 and 10,000 K.C. Correct trimming gives good sensitivity at all points on the dial.

Set pointer at 58 and supply a 6,000 K.C. signal. Adjust S/W Oscillator Padding Condenser C26 while rocking the dial back and forth. Switch back to Broadcast Band and check alignment of oscillator trimmer C32 at 1,400 K.C. while rocking the dial back and forth. *Do not touch the R.F. or detector trimmers* after they have been adjusted on short wave.